DID HEROIC SERVICE. "Ohio had a larger representation here than upon any other field of the war. Her soldiers were in every battle, assault. slege and skirmish from Bull Run to Appomattox, and no history of the war can be written that will not record the services of Ohio's volunteer army. They did neroic service upon every field, but on the Union if ever again it shall be threatthis a larger number of Ohio soldiers was concentrated than upon any other field of the war, and on no other field was there a higher exhibition of soldierly valor and vigor than here. Ohio had more soldiers

on this field than came from any other. State on the Union side, and more than came from any of the States in rebellion except that of Tennessee. Some of Ohio's most illustrious officers were in command of corps, divisions, brigades and regiments, who gave direction on every part of the wide-stretc...ng field.

"General Rosecrans, a graduate of great distinction at the United States Military Academy in 1842, and who served in the Academy in 1842, and who served in the army until 1851, was the commander in of the Union forces and was an ored citizen of our own State. He entered the volunteer service as colonel of the Twenty-third Ohio Infantry. I recall him with peculiar tenderness and respect. He was the first colonel of the regiment to which I belonged; my boyhood ideal of a great soldier, and I gladly pay him my tribute of love for his tender qualities, which endeared him to me and the high erly qualities which earned for him the gratitude of the State for his magnifi-cent service to the Union cause. Ohio is clining years I beg mm to know that he enjoys the affectionate regard of his old State, which will guard his fame forever. General Garfield, his chief of staff, was also from Ohio. The noble part he bore here shines in history. Gen. James Barnett, another Ohio man, was chief of artillery. The famous fighting McCook famcCook commanded the Twentieth Corps, ol Dan McCook commanded the Second gade, Second Division, Reserve Corps, i. Ed McCook the First Division, First valry Corps, Gen. Philip Sheridan the ird Division, Twentieth Army Corps,

his regiment for a charge. orps, and arrived on the field at men up the slope and carried the ridge, after a flerce and deadly conflict, in which he lost about 1,100 men. He held this position firmly until 6 o'clock Sunday even-ROSECRANS'S HEAVY LOSS. "In the battle of Chickamauga Roseled and wounded. Bragg's loss, as estimated by the war records at Washington,

was 17,804. The total loss for each army force, and about 33 per cent. on each side, street lost 44 per cent. of his forces, and all, too, on the second day, and for the most part within two hours on that dreadnan's divisions lost 49 per cent. in hours; and of the total loss but one as missing; all the rest were killed or ounded. Bushrod's, Johnson's division, st 44 per cent. Anderson's brigade, of cent, and all within an hour and a half before the sun set on that bloody Sunday, and while assaulting one of the Ohio di-visions. Cheatam's division lost from 35 to 50 per cent., Breckinridge's division 33 per visions. Cheatam's division lost from 35 to The man who has made all the trouble is Cyrus P. Walbridge, of this city. Two cent., and Cleburn's division 43 per cent. years ago Filley and Walbridge were in omas, in company with General Garfield, broached the One-hundred-and-Twenty-h Ohio and General Thomas, addressing colonel, said: This point must be d.' Colonel Opdycke replied: 'We will Colonel Opdycke replied: 'We will this ground or go to heaven from it.' the Union side one man out of every y-three was actually shot dead on the of battle; one in every six was wound-one in every three was missing. In d, wounded and missing we lost one out of nearly every three engaged in battle.

ments of infantry, and 42 of them were from Ohio. The Confederate army, in command of General Bragg, consisted of 200 regiments of infantry, 40 regiments of cavalry and 50 batteries of artillery. Two million six hundred and fifty thousand rounds of cartridges and 7,306 rounds of artillery ammunition from the Union side sent forth their thundering shafts of death. The awful desperation of the battle on the second day is shown by the order which it is said General Thomas gave in the fearful stress of the situation. Division commanders were reporting to him that they manders were reporting to him that they were fast running out of ammunition. It was reported to him that all was gone but ten rounds; then all but five; then all but two. To this he replied: 'Save your fire for close quarters, and when your last that is fired give them the bayonet!' On a portion of his line the last assault was not and repelled by the bayonet.

OHIOANS OPENED THE BATTLES near Jay's mill, on the extreme left, and was at once sharply engaged. Almost at the same hour Gen. John Beatty's brigade of Negley's division was engaged with Helm's brigade of Breckinridge's division on the Confederate left, nine miles distant,

and near Glass's mills.

"The men in the Ohio organizations came from every part of our great State. They were soldiers, but they were citizens of the Union first, and those who survived are among the best and most honored citizens of our State and country. They left home, dedicating their lives to maintain the Union, ready to perform any service.

ficial report that he had 'never known Fe eral troops to fight so well, and that he never saw Confederate soldiers fight better."
"The devastating armies have vanished; their swords have been sheathed; their arms stacked. The passing years have THE NEW FREIGHT OFFICES AND

brought in their train the balm of healing and reconciliation. The wounds of was have been soothed and healed, but the mer who fought here will be remembered for their bravery and heroism, and the men who saved the Union will never be for-gotten. These monuments demonstrate that. The patriotic impulse of the grate-ful people of Ohio have erected these monuments of beauty to mark the places where the men of Ohio fought and fell, re generations will read the story Chickamauga on the pages of history already written and hereafter to be written and on the enduring granite which we unveil to-day. The State has builded these monuments to testify its devotion not only to the brave men who fought here, but to the sacred cause for which they fought. They are built to perpetuate in memory the fame of those men forever, and to show our devotion to the Union they helped to save. They will stand as a constant reminder of the heroism of Ohio soldiers in the past, and will serve as an inspiration to the living and to those who shall come after to manifest equal devotion to

WHAT WAS IT ALL FOR? "Others will recite the stories of the battle with its harrowing incidents, its heroism and its sacrifices; others will tell of the conflict of the first day-of the skill of Rosecrans and Crittenden and their assoclates, of Bragg and Longstreet and their associates. They will tell how on the second day the issue wavered in the balance, and was almost lost to the Union arms, when Thomas, glorious old soldier, stood as the 'rock of Chickamauga.' Individual valor will be praised, and should be, on both sides. Courage and devotion and endurance of Union and Confederate soldiers will receive just eulogy from other lips. The masterful genius of the commanders, and the dogged determination of the soldiers will be repeated, and it cannot be too often told. The exhibition of high soldiery qualities displayed by both the blue and the gray will be on every tongue to-day. The battle will be fought over a thousand times in memory between those who lately contended angrily on this field. All that is well. But, after all, my countrymen, what was it all for? What did it trymen, what was it all for? What did it mean? What was all this struggle, all this exhibition of heroism, and these appall-

ing sacrifices for? A reunited country makes answer. No other is needed. A Union stronger and freer than ever before, a civilization higher and nobier than ever before, a common flag, dearer and more before, a common flag, dearer and more glorius than ever before; and all of them constructed by sacrificed but for the timely interference body had raised an umbrella in the house, a largely increased tonnage was carried. The expense of changing the gauge of the sacrificed but for the timely interference body had raised an umbrella in the house, of Sowards. The Unionists banded together to resist these proceedings. One of these bands, numbering about one hundred, was hoodoos had happened in his presence it enemy which would assail either union or civilization or freedom or flag. The sacrifice here made was for what we loved, and for what we meant should endure. A reunited people, a reunited country, is the

"The war has been over thirty-one years. There never has been any trouble since between the men who fought on neither side -who could get on the one side or the other as occasion or interest demanded in that great conflict belongs just as se-curely to those who lost as to those who triumphed. The future is in our co keeping, the sacred trust of all the people Let us make it worthy of the glorious men who died for it on this and other fields of

"It is gratifying to the State that the ing of the United States government. The government they preserved should guard them; that is where they belong. Henceshow, Mr. President, the honor paid by a great commonwealth to the patriotic valor They are the Nation's guarantee that the bond of union shall not be broken. Their esson is that the Constitution is and shall

'In this great battle some fought to save of one flag, acknowledging no other, marching forward together in the enjoyment of one common country and in the fulfillment

HARRISON IN MISSOURL

How His Chances There Have Improved-A Local Contest with Filley.

The Harrison men are actively at work in Missouri under the leadership of John W. Noble, ex-Secretary of the Interior, and George D. Reynolds, ex-United States district attorney. For a time it looked as if they would be in such a hopeless minority that it would be impossible for them to make anything of a fight, but the ments of the last few days seem to indicate that they have an excellent chance to secure a part of the delegation form this State to the national convention Chauncey I. Filley, who was turned down by Harrison in spite of the fact that-he had the indorsement of every Republican do all in his power to secure the defeat of the Indiana candidate. He has with him all the county committees. But within the

is likely to disarrange his plans.

took him only about three months to get control of the whole political machine again, from the Mississippi river to the Kansas line. Mr. Walbridge, a business man, who had served with distinction as man, who had served with distinction as president of the City Council, was taken up by Filley and elected Mayor of St. Louis. Filley, in the meantime, was chosen chairman of the State committee. So complete was the hold he gained on the party organization that it looked as if nothing could break it. Walbridge, in making his appointments, offered him the position of commissioner of streets, a place of large patronage. Filley declined, with the understanding, his friends say, that he was to name the man. Much to the surprise of everyone an almost unknown man, a of everyone an almost unknown man, a West Pointer, was selected, mainly because of his social position and apparently on account of his absolute ignorance of practical politics. The Republican city central committee almost went daft. The thought of surrendering all the patronage of the street department to a man who would not know a Republican rally from a Salvation know a Republican rally from a Salvation Army parade if he met it in the street was heart-breaking. Vigorous remonstrances were made, but all to no purpose. Walbridge forced his appointee's confirmation by threatening to withhold patronage from members of the Ceuncil who opposed it.

Up to this time Filley regarded Walbridge favorably for the Republican nomination for Governor, but his lieutenants suddenly transferred their allegiance, and from every part of the State came word that Webster Davis was to have the honor of heading the State ticket in 1896. This it was supposed would frighten Walbridge, but he refused to yield. The latest development came a few days ago when the Mayor appointed his private secretary, William F. Saunders, as the Republican member of the excise board of election commissioners. The last Legisf election commissioners. The last Legis-ature passed a law providing for an elecand one by the Mayor. Filley's chief lieu-tenant was an applicant for appointment by the Mayor, and was indorsed by all the machine leaders. He was not even consid-

ered by the executive.

Now politicians are telling what Filley is going to do about it, and if they are Fight this local fight will have a bearing on national politics. But so far as local elections are concerned Filley is in an awkward position. Under the new law the Perubitan men like Noble and Kerens, which is equiva-lent to saying that he will not give a friend of the machine an appointment. This means, of course, that a solid Harrison delegation from St. Louis will go to the State conven-tion when it assembles to select delegates to the national convention. It is no wonder that the Harrison men are beginning to

Hope for the Horse.

THE MONON TERMINAL

DEPOT WILL COST \$250,000,

ly-Financial Condition of the Company-General Railway News.

W. H. McDoel, vice president and general manager of the Louisville, New Albany & Chicago, spent yesterday in the city looking after terminal matters. He says that \$250,000 has been set aside to ouild the new city freight depot, tracks, etc., the work to commence as soon as the company gets possession of the buildings located on the ground, which will be within thirty days. The depot will be constructed of brick, resting on a stone foundation, and on a scale which will be a credit to the company and to the business interests of Indianapolis. The business of the company at Indianapolis has, under disadvantageous circumstances, shown a steady, healthy growth, and with its improved facilities doubtless will continue to ncrease. The company will also make considerable improvements to its yards north of the city, which will be used chiefas transfer yards and for side-track room. That the road is doing well financially is evidenced in its net earnings, which, for July, were \$118,850, an increase of \$76,280 over July, 1894, leaving a surplus of \$43,640. In July the road was operated 58.96 per cent. of its gross earnings, against 65.47 per cent. in July, 1894. Mr. McDoel states that the shorts at Lafayette will be ready for work as soon as the boilers are placed in position. These shops turned from a visit at his old home in New Hampshire, and says he is in fine condition for work.

ent fiscal year, on July 1, have shown consafe. The company has spent nearly \$6,000 pany in Chicago are now not excelled in have been constructed for the use of the company at Lafayette, largely from subment for want of which the company has ment sinking fund mortgage negotiated late in 1894. The total current liabilities of the company are \$1,242,881, offset by \$1,301,627 actual cash assets and \$166,715 material and supplies on hand.

Nearly a Hundred Thousand. S. B. Liggett, secretary of the Pennsylstatement of the Panhandle lines for the \$81,848.34. The eight months of 1895, compared with the same period of 1894, show an increase in gross earnings of \$716,743.83, and an increase in expenses of \$381,046.57, 697.26. This is an excellent report and shows that the gross earnings of the Panhandle system for this year will be over \$1,000,000 in excess of last year's earnings.

Personal, Local and General Notes. C. H. Doebler, master mechanic of the Big Four at the Wabash shops, is so ill ing passenger agent of the Baltimore

Ohio. He is a son of Postmaster-general William Garstang, superintendent of molive power of the Big Four, and far will go to West Virginia to-day for a few

Commencing with yesterday Train 6, over the Panhandle, will stop at Cambridge City. Bronson has been made a flag station for all accommodation trains. F. H. Peters, chief engineer of the Gal-veston, LaPorte & Houston, has resigned, and H. J. Simmons, one of the State en-

ineers of Texas, has been selected to fill The collateral securities of the Georgia Central railway advertised to be sold at public auction in New York were purchased

esterday by Messrs. Thomas and Ryan The Pennsylvania Company has 37,000 cars to equip with grab-irons to conform to the interstate law, which is a more expensive job than many would think not

nformed on such matters. W. J. Graves, who has been connected corps of the Lake course in civil engineering.

The special train of Pullman sleepers and first-class coaches which left Indianapolis Sept. 17 at 7:30 p. m. with Wilder's Brigade and friends, for Chattanooga, arived on time with 425 people President Ingalls, of the Chesapeake & Ohio road, was authorized by a meeting of the directors held in New York yesterday to advance freight rates on soft coal.

Milton H. Smith, president of the Louis-ville & Nashville, has been elected one of the directors of the Atlanta & West Point road, which is thought to have considerable significance as to the future of the latter It is said that more is now being done in bringing main tracks up to standard for heavy winter traffic than at any time in the last three years, section and bridge forces being increased on nearly all the lines.

Central Pacific management that it will not run its special trains after Nov. 1, to con-nect with those of the Union Pacific at Og-den, leaving the latter in the lunch

Under the title of "Safety in Travel and as We Speed," the Chesapeake & Ohio passenger department has made a distinct and valuable addition to this season's litera-The C., C., C. & St. L. earned, in the first week of September, \$276,021, a decrease, as compared with the corresponding week of 1894, of \$6,890. This is the first week in some months that the Big Four has shown a lecrease in earnings, as compared with

The Toledo, St. Louis & Kansas City earned in the second week of September \$34,375.96, an increase over the corresponding week of 1894 of \$6,219.02. Since July 1 the road has earned, gross, \$420,386.41, an increase over the corresponding period of

It is stated that so soon as the question of location is settled, the Pennslyvania will build a union station at Pittsburg to compare favorably with the finest in this country. The company is desirous of getting nearer the business part of the city than is

wheels eighty inches in diameter, boller sixty inches in diameter, cylinders eighteen and a half by twenty-six inches, and weights 134,000 pounds. The weight is divided as follows: 44,000 pounds on the back drivers, 47,200 pounds on the main drivers, and 43,200 pounds on the truck.

St. Louis; now, twelve to fourteen hours is the running time, according to the class

-New York Evening Sun.

eiling and in Its

any has issued new rules which are creates some dissatisfaction. Employes are required to commit these rules to memory.

The formula is very intricate and changes many of the old established customs.

Schools have been established at different points, where all employes are given in-

The Baltimore & Ohio Southwestern has revived the removing of its freight yards from North to West Vernon, which will give the company more yard room at that point. The company will use the rails taken up between North Vernon and Louisville, which are to be replaced with heavier rail. Were the company to build a roundhouse there and repair shops it would not be a surprise.

The following general passenger agents have been elected honorary members of the International Association of Ticket Agents: B. Martin, of Big Four; O. W. Rug-es, of the Michigan Central; A. J. Smith, of the Lake Shore; George Daniels, of the New York Central; A. S. Hanson, of the Boston & Albany; A. J. Lee, of the Lehigh Valley, and A. J. Spoor, general manager of the Wagner sleeping car lines. The Pennsylvania Company is changing senger trains are made up as follows: The baggage car first, the dining car second, the sleeping cars next, and the day coaches in the rear. It is claimed that the trains can be handled to better advantage with the heavy sleeping cars near the locomo-tive and the lighter day coaches at the

A report is current in St. Louis to the effect that the St. Louis Car Company and the American Car Company had consolidated. It was said that the new concern is about to establish in St. Louis the largest and best-equipped plant in the world for the manufacture of all kinds of cars and railroad appliances. Officers of the latter company, when seen by a reporter, said that
they had been considering the advisability of consolidating and matters were
assuming a definite shape. The capital
stock of the new company had not been
determined upon, but it will be at least
\$1,000,000 and in all probability much more.

THE SPIDER'S WEB.

It was a dull day on the Stock Exchange. are among the largest and best equipped The brokers were standing in the New in the West. Mr. McDoel has just re- street entrances smoking and telling yarns. The talk turned naturally on luck and then to superstition. The crowd declared themeselves as being superstitious Fresident Thomas, of the Louisville, New or otherwise. Finally Broker Latimer Albany & Chicago railroad, says of the joined the group. His notions on the subannual report of that company that the ject were well known. Not a trade would earnings since the beginning of the pres- he make on a Friday, and if a black cat

crowd, "we have decided you are the greatest man for superstition in the exchange. Does it go at that?"

"I guess so," answered Latimer. "Do you know why I am superstitious and how "No," went up in a chorus. "Tell the story; we've got nothing to do. Let her

go," and so on. Latimer took a pull at "About fifteen years ago my daughter was visiting her aunt in Boston. She had

been there a week or two when my elder sister wrote me she was sick and the doctors feared it was typhoid. She got worse all the time, and finally I went over to stay with her till she-well, till everything was over. My sister fixed up a room for me near my daughter, so that I could be with her all the time I could. When was taken into her room I was warned not to say anything to excite her. She was very ill when I saw her, and, like all typatients, was looking around and anything but her hands and eyes. She looked up, above her, continually, as I noticed when I had been with her some time. She was conscious most of the time, and when she saw me following her glances she looked down again. Without attracting her attention I looked up at the ceiling where she so often fixed her attention. At er's web. It hung down and swayed rently with the breeze from the open windows. At times a stronger ouff would come and send it whirling to the ceiling and it would drop back slowly. I could not see where it joined the ceiling and it seemed to hang in midair. The moment my eyes fell on that spider's thread a thrill went through me. I looked again at my daughter and she caught my glance. Her eyes turned upward and followed the swayf the web. An anxious, almost fearful look shone in her eyes and then she turned to me and said: what it means? What, my dear? I asked, but I felt what her answer would be. She glanced at the thread again and I answered, 'you are getting well already,' but I knew I was lying. With the calm consciousness of people sick to death she replied: 'Don't worry about me, father; but I tell you we—the spider's web and I will fall together. Then she began to doze under the influence of some drug and I illent. But I was afraid to leave the bed. The nurse had not heard the conver-sation and the doctor was not present, or anybody else. I looked up again at the web straight down and she slept. When the web moved with the breeze she seemed to become restless in her sleep. The horrible idea grew on me that she had told the truth. She would live as long as the web hung above her, and no longer. No one else had seemed to notice it, and if they had the web would have been swept away. But everybody's attention was fixed on the sick girl, and only she and I knew field conceived an enthusiastic admiration dared not. As soon as I aroused myself from the occasional naps I took, or came in from a walk, even before I looked at my

met very few men who had his simple no-pility of character; that an hour's talk with him was like a chapter out of Homer or in from a walk, even before I looked at my daughter my eyes sought the ceiling. You may imagine I had the best medical talent I could obtain, but for some reason my only hope was centered in that web. In her delirium my daughter would speak of the web from time to time, but my sister, the doctors and the attendants paid no attention and hardly looked above them. They were used to delirium, and paid no attention to its ravings. Only my daughter and myself knew of the web and its meaning, and I could not for some reason speak of it. I scorned superstition then. And Middle creek, it was supposed by the Union commander that Marshall had not yet left Kentucky. It was of the first moment to learn his exact position and to this end Garfield dispatched a body of 100 cavalry under Captain Jenkins, with orders to go up the Big Sandy as far as Piketon, and not to return till they brought tidings of the enemy. ing, and I could not for some reason speak of it. I scorned superstition then. And while I felt in my heart that my daughter had spoken prophetically, it seemed to be a sacred secret between us—a compact between Providence and ourselves.

"Well, the story of that web and of my daughter's illness were synchronous. I could take up your time for the rest of the day telling how I watched it sway to and fro and marvelled at its strength and shivered at its frailty. My daughter's condition changed little. She was too ill to care whether she recovered or not. But the spider's thread seemed to fascinate her. The feeling seemed to be curiosity more than Big Sandy as far as Piketon, and not to return till they brought tidings of the enemy. With this squad Sowards went as guide.

Proceeding cautiously along the narrow road that skirts the river, the quadron entered the scattered town just as a half dozen of the confederates were hastening from it in the opposite direction. Catching sight of the fugitives, Lieutenant Lake, of Woosof the fugitives, Lieutenant Lake, of Wooster, O., called to two of his men and followed at a breakneck pace for five or six miles. During the pursuit they killed one of the fugitives and severely wounded another, but they kept on, for a short distance in advance were two others—one evidently a man of some consideration. The two were mounted on one horse and as they turned a spider's thread seemed to fascinate her. The feeling seemed to be curiosity more than anything else. And the web waved on, up and down in the breeze. So thin and light was it that at times it would become invisible and I would start with a feeling that it was gone and so was she, but then it would fall back again across the light and I could see it again. Then I would look at my daughter and knew she was still living. One day she seemed so much better and stronger I yielded to the persuasions of my sister and the doctor and left the house to on one horse, and as they turned a bend in the road they came within short range of their pursuers. Private Boone, of the Forty-second Ohio, being for a moment in advance, leveled his carbine and fired as he rode, but the bullet struck the saddle and glanced off harmless. By this time Lake was nearly abreast of the fugitives, and, drawing his revolver, he brought the horse to the ground so suddenly that the two riders were thrown over the neck of the animal and landed in the creek that bordered the highway. When they recovered their feet they were prisoners. stronger I yielded to the persuasions of my sister and the doctor and left the house to get a bit of exercise. Before going I looked up, and there hung the web, steady and motionless. There was no breeze, and it seemed safe. I walked a block or two, sent off a few telegrams, and started back. I noticed that the wind had freshened. I became frightened and hastened my steps. The hot wind of August was blowing in my face, and it seemed to wilt my nerve and soul. I seemed to be able to see ahead, and as I hastened down the street something light seemed to cross my line of vision and to stay there like a streak of whiter light than the atmosphere itself. I knew what it meant and with the streak still between me and the perspective I hurried up the stoop. The door was opened for me by the doctor, who was going. He took my hand and started to say something. I red their feet they were prisoners AVENGED AT LAST.

their number, had called a half-dozen cavlowed I had from the lips of an eye witness. Reining up his horse, Sowards turned to the two Confederates-one of whom was Judge Cecil—and, "his eyes giving out a build glare," he said suddenly:

"Ah, it is a long lane that has no end."

Leaning over his saddle bow he almost hissed the remainder, "and at the end of all roads there is retribution."

Cecil's face grew livid, but with some appearance of coolness, he said: "I am your prisoner; but I am ready to take the oath."

"Take the oath!" echoed Sowards. "Do you expect to atone for your crimes by a little false swearing? Do you expect to live while there is timber for a gallows in all

Not another word was said, but there was sudden upward movement of Sowards's and, a sudden shot, and Cecil fell dead in

ROMANCE OF A SCOUT

ADVENTURES OF JOSEPH SOWARDS

to Avenge the Most of Them.

weak to make a successful resistance

cealment. Meanwhile he got together about

fifty of his friends, with whom he soon set out to join Colonel Moore, who was re-cruiting the Fourteenth (Union) Kentucky

CAPTURED BY THE ENEMY.

On the way Sowards and his friends were

surrounded and overpowered by six times

their number of State guards, and Sowards,

heavily ironed, was conveyed to the Con-

federate camp at Piketon. There Col. John

S. Williams, the Kentucky officer in com-

mand, offered him an amnesty for any

guard if he would enroll himself in the

ranks of secession, but he steadfastly re-

fused. He thereupon was turned over to

the civil authority, which was Judge Cecil

erates and not a man there had the cour-

sentence was the gallows on the succeed-

other traces of Sowards. With 200 men Judge Cecil set on foot an

anded the whereabouts of his son. He de-

your son is?" "I will not," was the answer. Cecil fired and the elder Sowards

fell dead upon his own hearthstone. His

aged wife was present, and also a younger

revolver, shot dead two of the guards and severely wounded Judge Cecil, who cried

out from the floor where he had fallen:

'Secure him! Don't shoot him-hang him

-hang him-hang him before his own

him to a great tree in the court yard.

UNDER GENERAL GARFIELD.

ned to give the desired information, and

leveled at the old man's head, de-

Regiment at Louiza.

Sowards took to the woods, to be in cor

New York Evening Sun.

glossy black.

mother. Blood will have blood. This world couldn't hold him and me, tieutenant—no! not this world, nor any other!"

"I know, and I pity you, Sowards," said Lake, "but the Colonel will have to hang you. Go—get away. Get away at once. Not a man will lift his hand against you."

"No," said Sowards; "I shall not run. I will answer for what I have done."

Then, turning his horse's head, he led the column which here the lifeless body of Cecil WHO SERVED UNDER GARFIELD. Suffered a Number of Grievous Wrongs, but Lived Long Enough

umn which bore the lifeless body of Cecil

A MANLY CONFESSION. A court-martial composed mostly of Kentucky officers was convened and Sowards was brought before it.

Joseph Sowards was the son of a Scotch-It very soon developed that the prosecu man of the same name, who settled in the tion was about to fail for lack of evidence mountain region of east Kentucky some A half dozen witnesses testified to hearing time in the early part of this century. He the discharge of the revolver and seeing was a surveyor by profession, and a man Cecil fall dead in the road, but could not, of a considerable degree of cultivation, and or would not, tell who fired the fatal shot, thus was able to give his son a better book or remember any act that would fasten education than is common to the young the killing upon Sowards. The judge advomen of that somewhat primitive district. cate smiled, gladly relieved of an unpleas-The son grew up a thoughtful youth, of irant duty, but at this moment Sowards reproachable morals, but so distant and rose and said, in substance, to the witnesses: "Gentlemen, I thank you. You mean to do me a kindness and I thank you. But I prefer the truth should be told. I fired the shot that k!lled Judge Cecil. For a moment I forgot that vengeance belongs only to God, and I stained my hands with a crime that all the water in the world cannot wash away. For that I expect justice and not mercy." self-absorbed as to invite very few to a familiar acquaintance. He arrived at manhood at about the time of the breaking out of the civil war. At that period he was above six feet in height, with an erect, sinewy figure and gaunt, bony arms that extended nearly down to his knees. His Nothing could follow but a verdict of ulity and the sentence of death that was features were of a noble cast, large and prominent, the nose slightly aquiline, the eyes deep gray, overshadowed by heavy

passed upon Sowards. A day was set for the execution, but at about midnight of the day before the one appointed an officer of the Fourteenth Kentucky entered the cabin where he was confined under a guard of eyebrows, and the skin bronzed by much exposure, except upon the forehead, which half a dozen privates of that regiment, arrayed Sowards in a disguise and led him boldly out by the door to a clump of trees, was high and broad, and of intense whiteness. His hair and beard were of a deep, where his bay mare was already tethered. Then he told Sowards that, being under sentence of death both by the Confederates At the outbreak of the secession agitation Sowards and his father sided with the and federals, Kentucky was not a healthy Union, and thus came into conflict with Judge Cecil, the leading politician of the district, who was using all his influence to throw east Kentucky into secession. He soon began a canvass of the mountain region, and there he was unexpectedly met by the younger Sowards, who developed an

and federals, Kentucky was not a healthy country for him to remain in, and he had better take a straight course for Ohio.

To this Sowards replied in effect that he could not go, there being still work for him to do in Kentucky, that Garfield had beaten Marshall, but not driven him from the State. He still held Pound Gap, and his guerrillas were overrunning all the lower counties. Garfield had moved to Piketon in the hope of bringing him to battle, but Marshall would not fight until he could secure strong reinforcements from Virginia. ability at stump oratory that was extraor-dinary. Mortified by the discomfitures he was receiving from his homespun opponent. Cecil resorted to personal threats, and this Then he would sweep down on Garfie d and drive him from east Kentucky. In that so exasperated the friends of Sowards that violence resulted on several occasions, on one of which Cecil's life might have been event the State might be lost to the Union. Garfield could not then force Marshall to battle, because, behind his entrenchments at Pound Gap the latter could beat off five times his own numbers. Some one must enter Marshall's camp, learn his exact pohome guards, in which one of the guard was killed and two were badly wounded. would do this; but he would undertake it if the officer would be the go-between be-tween him and Garfield. To this the officer One of the wounded was a nephew of Judge Cecil. A writ was then issued by the latter charging Sowards and some others with murder, and a body of three hundred was ssented, and for about a fortnight nothing more was heard of Sowards. dispatched to take them into custody. Too VALUABLE INFORMATION.

pickets was accosted at midnight by a man who seemed to be a back-country parson. who asked to see the officer who had liberated Sowards, but whose name, I regret to say, I have forgotten. On their meeting Sowards handed him a complete map of the Pound gap stronghold, with full directions how the position might be turned. On the margin of the map, in Soward's handwriting, was the following:

"General Marshall has issued an order for a grand muster of the rebel militia on March 15. They are to meet at the Pound in the rear of their intrenchments, and it s expected that they will muster in suffi-tent strength to enter Kentucky and drive the Union forces before them."
Disguised as a hardshell preacher Sowards had been among the confederates at Pound gap for nearly a fortnight and had escaped

tection, though meeting a score of persons

and a packed jury-"packed" because the place was in the possession of the Confed-Pound gap is a wild and irregular open-ig in the Cumberland mountains and is age to vote against the prevailing senti-ment. He was tried and found guilty. The the only channel for wagon com Sowards was thrown into jail and for absolute security was chained to the stone floor of his prison, but looking into his cell one morning the jailer found there a uilt log huts capable of quartering a large body of men, and across the opening of the gap they had erected a breastwork that completely blocked the passage, and which rickety cot, an empty tin pan, a broken hundred men could hold out against stool and a huge pile of chains-but no thousand. The place was garrisoned about six hundred and it was the renzvous of numerous bands of guerrillas mmediate pursuit of Sowards. He rode at and plunder the surrounding country.

Against this stronghold Garfield moved on the following morning with a force of but seven hundred men, one hundred of whom once to his father's house, and with a

money, not one of the "natives" would un-dertake to guide the expedition. Garfield lay down at midnight on the floor of wretched log shanty at the foot of the mountain with the conviction that Sowards had concealed the real difficulties of the aroused by a captain of the Eighteenth Kentucky, who said he had brought an old man who had just come into camp and who knew every rod of the mountains. He could guide them safely.

While the aged mother was kneeling and pleading for the life of her son they took him, and before her very eyes they hanged A COMPLETE DISGUISE. By the dim light of the smoldering logs Garfield scanned the old native closely. He This was in October, 1861, and probably was apparently about seventy, with a tall, at that very hour Joseph Sowards was in bent form and long hair and beard of althe camp of Colonel Moore, at Louiza, only most snowy whiteness. His enormous beard twenty miles distant. He enlisted under and slouched hat almost hid his face, but Moore in the Eighteenth Kentucky, and so Garfield saw that he had prominent features and a clear, determined eye that met James A. Garfield when the latter took met his gaze fearlessly. He plied him with command of the little army which was to nuestions, which the old man answered with hold Kentucky to her mooring in the Union. a voice that sounded like a cracked kettle, but with a quiet self-possession that impressed Garfield very favorably. At last

thickly that objects a few rods away were wholly invisible, out at 9 o'clock Garfield the ascent of the mountain. In a bristling column, catching at every shrub and fallen log that lay in their way, ey clambered sowly up the icy mountain de, the old guide leading the way and teadying his step with the long iron-shod ridge at this point rises fully 2,000 feet above the bed of Elkhorn creek, and half way up breaks into abrupt precipices which seem to defy the approach of human foot. Thus far the guide had gone on with feeble steps, stopping often for breath, but now, planting his staff firmly in the icy slope, he leaped from rock to rock agile as if he had been but a stripling. His aftered gait caught the quick eye of Garfield, and, suspecting treachery, he called upon him to halt. The guide kept on, as if not hearing the summons, and Garfield shouted more loudly:

ing the summons, and Garfield shouted more foudly:

"Halt, or I'll put a bullet through you."

This brought the guide to a stand, and, clambering up to him, Garfield said: "Who are you? Tell me the truth or I'll hang you to the first tree."

The guide lifted his hat, and, parting aside his long false locks, he showed him the broad, white forehead of Sowards.

The expedition was entirely successful, and at its cose Garfield inquired for Sowders to assure him that he should at once obtain for him a pardon from the government, but he was nowhere to be found and he never saw him afterward.

His subsequent career is dim and shadowy, but it is suposed that he was finally killed by the Confederates.

Mrs. Ward's Novels.

"They say" the Century Company sent Mrs. Humphry Ward a check for \$18,000 for the serial rights of her next novel, and that she gets fully as much for the serial rights in England. When the book rights are added, she will have a neat bit of pinmoney. All this comes of having hit the populace by the aid of Robert, whose mind

SAVED HIS LIFE

What Munyon's Remedies Did for a Prominent Ohioan.

He Could Eat but Little and Was in Constant Pain-Cured with One Bottle.

W. T. Loffer, a well-known resident of Kent, O., says that Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure undoubtedly saved his life. In relating his experience he said: "For a long ime I have been afflicted with dyspepsia. could eat scarcely anything and was in constant pain. The gas on my stomach distended it greatly and my heart became affected. I was troubled with short breathing, fluttering and irregular beating of the heart, and often the pain was so great that I thought I was going to die. My friends wanted me to try Munyon's Dyspepsia Cure, but I had tried so many different medicines without being benefited that I thought this would be only one more fruitess effort. Finally I began using it, and the result was wonderful. After the first bottle I could eat without discomfort, and am now thoroughly cured."

Munyon's Stomach and Dyspepsia Cure cures all forms of indigestion and stomach troubles such as constipation, rising of food, distress after eating, bloating of the stomach, palpitation of the heart, shortness of breath and all affections of the heart caused by indigestion. It soothes, heals and invigorates stomachs that have been weakened by over-eating, or where the lining of the stomach has been impaired by physic and injurious medicines. Price, 2

Munyon's Homocopathic Home Remedy Company, of Philadelphia, put up specifics for nearly every disease, which are sold by all druggists, mostly for 25 cents a bottle. Those who are in doubt as to the nature f their disease should address Professor Junyon, 1505 Arch street, Philadelphia, giving full symptoms of their disease. Prof. Munyon will carefully diagnose the case and give you the benefit of his advice absolutely free of all charge. The remedies will be sent to any address on receipt of retail.

scenes, but they all talked about the disto, but her work does not rank as literature of course, or in the class of perma-nent English fiction. "Marcella" was but the old three-volume dish done over with socialistic sauce.

About Opals.

Washington Post. "The superstition which causes people to regard opals with awe as the cause of ill luck and even death," said a jeweler yesterday, "is due to a peculiar observation made many years ago. Opals were considerably in use in Venice during the plague and it was noticed there in the hospitals that before death the stone would sometimes brighten upon the victim's finger. It never seemed to occur to the people that the illness could produce a glow of color. They took it for granted that the stones occasioned the illness. As a matter of fact the hand, and the fever, being at its height just before death, caused the colors to shine with unwonted clearness. This confirmed the superstition, and to this day there are sane and able-bodied people who believe that a chip of stone in the house can cause calamities. Probably another reason for bsorbing water and of parting with what t has, one of which tends to make it dull und in small quantities lately in Colo-do, has wonderful powers of absorption. tint, but when water is dropped upon it the tint passes slowly away, and from being translucent it becomes transparent. On ex-posure to the air the water evaporates in

An Admirable Club.

an hour, leaving the stone as it was be-

Though countless women's clubs are being formed throughout the country for the disently that there has sprung into existence what is known as the "Three D's Club," of New York, to which one's eligibility is the all mention of those trebly diabolical and boring subjects which come under the fourth letter of the alphabet—namely, domestic affairs, diseases and dress,

ASTHMA CAN BE CURED

LEADING PHYSICIAN AT LAST DISCOVERS THE REMEDY.

A Public Test Will Be Made To-Day at Sloan's Drug Store.

plaints a study of a lifetiree, during which time he has treated and cured more cases of asthma than any living doctor, perfected a remedy which not only produces immediate relief in the most severe cases of asthma, phthisic, hay-fever and bronchitis, but has positively cured thousands of sufferers who were considered incurable. Recognizing the skepticism of the public in this age of countless fraudulent nostrums, Dr. Schiffmann, in order to restore confidence and obviate any suspicion of imposition, announces that from 8 s. m. today until 6 p. m. to-morrow he offers a liberal sample box of Schiffmann's Asthma Cure to all persons applying at George W. Sloan's drug store. 22 W. Washington street, absolutely free of charge, knowing that a personal test will be most convincing, and will vindicate his every claim. This physican has made a most generous physican has made a most generous to persons who suffer from this most ble disease, and all sufferers are not requested, but cordially invited to only requested, but cordially invited to call, and should bear in mind the time and place specified for the distribution and avail themselves of the offer. Persons living out of this city who desire to test the merits of this most wonderful remedy will receive a package free by mail by writing to Dr. R. Schiffmann, 315 Rosabel street, St. Paul, Minn., providing their letter is received before Oct. 1, as no samples can be obtained after that date.

Geo. W. Sloan, the well-known druggist, announces that he has received a quantity of samples from Dr. Schiffmann, which he

Perfect Health Can only be secured by keeping the Liver and Kidneys in order. Satisfactory results

are always secured by using Dr. J. H. McLean's Liver and Kidney Balm.

Mothers, fathers, sisters, brothers, all pronounce it the "PEERLESS REMEDY" for curing ailments of the Liver, Kidneys and Bladder, Female troubles, Rheumatism and Bright's Disease

For sale everywhere at \$1.00 per Bettle